

PRESIDENT SPENDS A BUSY FIRST DAY; SETS LIVELY PACE

Expects to Pass Quiet Sunday,
With Probable Visit
to Church.

CHEERED BY AUDIENCE
AT MUSICAL COMEDY

Sends Diplomatic Note, Inquires
About Departments and Studies
Party Reorganization.

First Day's Work Told in Nutshell

Here is how the President spent his first day in the White House:
Dispatched his first diplomatic note.
Inquired into the conditions in every one of the government departments.
Canvassed the situation in Congress.
Went over plans for the reorganization of the political machinery of his party.
Dictated a big sheaf of letters.
Shook hands with several hundreds of his fellow citizens.
Officially installed a White House mascot.
Attended the theater.

The President's first day in office was a busy one, and with Mrs. Harding he will spend a quiet Sabbath at the White House, broken only by a probable visit to one of the Baptist churches of the city this morning and a motor ride this afternoon, weather permitting.

President Harding did not start last night where he would attend services today, but his choice was said to be the Calvary Baptist Church, 8th and H streets northwest, and the First Baptist Church at 16th and O streets.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Harding and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jennings of Columbus, Ohio, attended a musical show at the Belasco Theater last night. The audience stood and cheered as the party entered the presidential box, draped with American flags, and the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." President Harding remained standing until the cheering ceased and the show proceeded.

He was an interested spectator throughout and obviously enjoyed the humorous lines and songs. As the party left the theater the President was accompanied by a crowd that had gathered outside in anticipation of his appearance.

Sets Fast Pace.

Unquestionably, Mr. Harding is determined to spare none of his vitality in assuming the burdens of his office. His debut yesterday set a fast record of presidential activity and about covered the whole range of experience to which other executives ordinarily fall heir. He made it very evident that he was not speaking figuratively when, calling for the elaborate plans for his inaugural, he said he wanted to be "on in a hurry" and to hurry to the White House, roll up his sleeves and jump in to the work awaiting him.

His first day saw him at his desk at 9 o'clock and he worked right up to the time when it was necessary for him to prepare for his evening meal, having taken only a short recess for luncheon with Mrs. Harding and members of their families.

Sends First Note.

Besides dispatching his first diplomatic note, he found time to inquire into the condition of every one of the government departments, canvass the situation in Congress, consider the reorganization of the national political machinery of his party, dictate a big sheaf of letters, shake hands with several hundreds of his fellow citizens, install a new White House mascot, and attend the theater.

After meeting members of the White House office staff, and wading through the first batch of mail and an hour's dictation, he began a succession of conferences with his newly installed cabinet officials, and kept to an unbroken schedule of appointments with members of his official family and others until 1:30 o'clock, when he took an hour for lunch with members of his family. In the afternoon he and Mrs. Harding held their first reception in the east room, standing for more than two hours while guests, invited and uninvited, passed by in line.

Talks Over Conditions.

The cabinet member with whom Mr. Harding conferred longest was Charles E. Hughes, his new Secretary of State, to whom he discussed the note to Panama and Costa Rica. With most of the other department heads he merely talked over general conditions and problems of organization, asking for information about any problem that seemed likely to become troublesome. The canvass netted him several pages of closely written memoranda, jotted down for future attention during his talks with the men he had called to his official circle of counselors.

The coming reorganization of the republican national committee he discussed with Elmer Dover of Tacoma, Wash., former secretary of the committee.

Hears of Special Session.

Suggestions about the special session of Congress were heard by the President from Senator Lodge of

PRESIDENT HARDING DEEDED ACRE FOR HIS BURIAL GROUND

LANCASTER, Ohio, March 5.—By a peculiar land grant, President Warren G. Harding becomes owner of a one-acre tract of land just west of Lancaster that he may use for his burial ground only.

According to court records here, the tract was deeded 100 years ago by Nathaniel Wilson, a pioneer farmer of Fairfield county, to President Andrew Jackson and to his successors in office, to be used as their burial ground only.

President Harding is the twenty-third President to be notified of his burial privilege. The donor died in 1836.

HEADS OF DISTRICT MAY NOT BE PICKED BEFORE FORTNIGHT

Immediate Selection of Civilian Commissioners Is
Not Contemplated.

The District of Columbia will be without a board of Commissioners for another ten days or two weeks, according to information received from a reliable source at the White House yesterday afternoon.

President Harding has been fully advised of the local situation and has been told of the complexities and embarrassments which naturally will arise in the functioning of the local government if there is any great delay in the naming of successors to Miss Mabel T. Boardman and J. Tillman Hendrick. He also has had presented to him the names of a number of residents of this city for consideration for appointment to the two vacant places on the board. At the same time he is said to have made it clear that announcement of these appointments need not be looked for at the present. If President Harding gave any reasons for a delay in making these appointments, the fact was not made known.

More Serious Every Day.

In the meantime the municipal machinery will run along without its two civilian heads as best it can under the circumstances, with the unusual situation becoming graver and more serious with each succeeding day. With only Col. Charles W. Kutz, the Engineer Commissioner, serving on the board the various departments will operate in their usual smooth fashion during the interim, but unhappily there happens to be a number of problems of more than ordinary local importance which can be handled only by a complete board of Commissioners, or at least two—a majority.

What is looked upon at the District building as being of most importance in the event of a ten-day or two-week delay is the question of the pay roll. This must be signed by at least two members of the board before any employee of the local government may receive his or her half-month salary on the 15th.

Pending Public Utility Matters.

But of most importance to the city in general are the several public utility matters which are scheduled for almost immediate consideration. For instance, if the city is without a majority board of Commissioners before midnight of the 18th of this month—less than two weeks off—the present gas rate automatically is reduced from \$1.32 per 1,000 cubic feet to 55 cents, the old rate. A public hearing to consider an extension of time for the present gas rate has been set for next Friday, which necessarily must be postponed if Col. Kutz is still the only Commissioner when the time arrives.

The question of a new street car fare rate to be put into effect April 1 is set to be thrashed out at public hearings to begin March 16. A hearing regarding the electric light rate has been set for March 19, which rate will automatically be reduced from 8 1/2 to 8 cents a kilowatt hour should an extension of the present rate fail to be granted by April 1.

Stairs of Minor Importance.

Besides these matters which must come up during the month, there are several minor matters which are expected to arise. There is likely to be quite a large accumulation of public documents and contracts which will need signing by a majority board this month.

Church Unfrocks Feud Slayer Who Won Freedom by Preaching

Special Dispatch to The Star.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 5.—Rev. Carl Jett, feudist assassin, who was paroled from the state prison two years ago so he could become a minister, has been unfrocked by the Danville Conference, Methodist Church, at Harrodsburg, Ky., it was announced today. His ministerial license was taken from him.

"We feel he is an unsuitable person to hold a license to preach," was the brief report of the committee. The conference accepted the findings of the committee without discussion, and Jett's name was dropped from the roll of ministers. There were no specific charges against him.

Jett, while serving a double life

GERMANY STANDS FIRM ON COUNTER REPARATION PLAN

Berlin Leaders Instruct Dr.
Simons Against Further
Concessions to Allies.

CONFERENCE AT LONDON
CERTAIN TO BREAK UP

Penalties Against Teutons, Outlined
by Lloyd George, Now
Will Be Enforced.

By The Associated Press.
BERLIN, March 5.—After conferences by members of the cabinet, reichstag leaders and technical advisers tonight, it is authoritatively stated, instructions were sent to Dr. Simons at London, in which he was told that the German government would not permit him to exceed the counter proposals already made.

LONDON, March 5.—Dr. Simons, the German foreign secretary and head of the general delegation on reparations, will on Monday read a long statement designed to refute the argument made by Premier Lloyd George before the conference on Thursday. This statement, it has been expected would be followed by counter proposals.

In such event, the reparations conference would break up, the German delegates return home and the penalties outlined by Lloyd George enforced.

Simons Draws Up Reply.

Dr. Simons and his colleagues, in collaboration with the Berlin cabinet, with which the foreign minister is in continual touch by wireless, have spent the greater part of the time since the delivery of the ultimatum in drawing up a reply thereto. The foreign minister will present figures in an endeavor to prove that Mr. Lloyd George's statement respecting German taxation was inaccurate, and will ask the allies to suggest a means whereby Germany can meet their economic demands. He will point out that while the German income tax is small, German incomes are proportionally small owing to impoverishment due to the war.

The amount the Germans assert has already been paid on account of reparations will be restated, and Dr. Simons hopes that he will be allowed to repeat his arguments made at the opening of the conference that large sums are due to Germany on account of state property seized in German colonies and other territories, of which she has been deprived and which have not been taken into account by the allies.

It is a question, however, whether the conference will listen to such arguments as these. The French premier, M. Briand, is credited with the assertion that all the Germans have been summoned for Monday is to accept or reject the terms of the ultimatum as laid down at Paris, with the modifications mentioned in Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

The Germans, through Dr. Strauer, the German ambassador at London, and Lord d'Abernon, British ambassador to Germany, have made efforts to get in touch with the allies for private conversations, with some measure of success. There was a conference this morning between Premier Lloyd George and Briand and Dr. Simons at the residence of Earl Curzon, but nothing is forthcoming as to what was actually accomplished.

It is stated semi-officially, according to Reuters' Ltd., that the conference Premier Lloyd George and Briand had with Dr. Simons this morning was held at the request of the German foreign secretary for the purpose of deciding Monday's procedure.

Lloyd George has gone to Chequers, his country home. M. Briand and his colleagues will spend the week end at Lympe, while Count Sforza and M. Jaspier will be entertained privately in town.

A report emanating from Greek circles that the allies have withdrawn their offer of an inquiry by a special commission into conditions in Smyrna and Thrace is denied in both British and Turkish quarters.

PLANS TO TAX GASOLINE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—A tax of one cent per gallon on all gasoline sold in the state is provided in a bill passed today by the legislature. The money derived will be used exclusively for road building and maintenance.

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EASTER PLEA MADE FOR LOCAL CHARITY

Addition of 7,566 Names to
Rolls of Organizations.
Two-Week Goal.

Ten thousand contributors to the work of the Associated Charities and the Citizens' Relief Association is the aim of an Easter appeal launched today by the joint finance committee of the two organizations.

The appeal will be made for two weeks, and it is confidently expected that the desired number of 10,000 subscribers will be reached. There are now 2,421 contributors on the rolls of the organizations.

During the next two weeks, therefore, 7,566 persons are wanted to come forward as members of the Associated Charities, to continue the work of the organization during 1921, to complete the budget of \$50,000, as yet but half furnished.

Five Classes of Membership.

There are five classes of membership offered: Associate, \$2; active, \$5; special, \$10; sustaining, \$50; and capital, \$100.

A subscription blank, headed by the number "7,534" will be found on another page of The Star. Contributors may be sent to Howard S. Reeside, treasurer, at the social service house, 523 H street northwest, or may be sent to The Star. Every one contributing, it is announced, will be counted toward the 10,000 given needed, whatever the amount of the individual gift.

"The Associated Charities is faced with the necessity of raising \$50,000 in Washington before April 1 if it is to do the work upon its books for the year 1921," declared Cuno H. Rudolph, president of the organization, last night.

Mr. Rudolph's Statement.

Mr. Rudolph explained the campaign as follows:
"Our budget has been cut to the lowest possible figure. With less than \$50,000 we—and we are no more and no less than the agents of each Washingtonian—shall have to turn away from some whom we know sorely need us. With more than \$50,000 we could do even more good than we are planning for, but if we are to continue to do the same amount of work we have done in the past we must have \$50,000.

"Fifty thousand dollars is a considerable sum. Last year we raised forty thousand, ten thousand more than ever before. Some 3,000 subscribers supplied that amount. Today, because we feel 3,000 is an unfairly small number of Washingtonians to stand back of our work, we aim to distribute our financial burden more generally. We want 10,000 subscribers on the books of the Associated Charities by May 1. We want every man or woman or child who believes in our work, who is conscious of the general civic obligation to play a fair part in the work of driving despair from the National Capital, to evidence that belief and that consciousness by sending us a subscription of such size as he feels he can afford—by becoming one of us in our work.

"If we are to get those 10,000—and I cannot but believe that in a city of over 400,000 we shall—it will be necessary to lay before the city the facts of what our work amounts to.

Brief Outline of Work.

"Briefly told—and there is no need for undue length—those facts are these:
"The Associated Charities is a human service organization for the relief and prevention of distress in Washington. Its chief field of action is in the homes of the poor and neglected. In those homes it fights poverty, sickness, neglect and trouble arising from legal difficulties, family differences, incorrigibility of children and other sources of despair there found. Its functions are divided into two major heads—personal service rendered in the trained and efficient organizing of relief and the re-

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Furniture Jumps. Stones Rise, Near Girl of Nine Years

By Cable to The Star and New York Tribune. Copyright, 1921.

LONDON, March 5.—A new demonstration of psychic influence comes from the village of Dietershelm, in Bavaria, where the nine-year-old daughter of a servant is puzzling the scientists of middle Europe by the strange powers she seems to possess.

The girl is Marie Patsch, and in all outward respects is a normal child. When she enters a room, however, the crockery, furniture, food and glassware jump about and force has to be used to keep them in place. When she walks through the garden before the house, any loose sticks, clods of earth or stones rise in the air and fall again.

Dr. Schlotstein of Nurnstadt has investigated the case and says that no deception is possible in the matter. He has been unable to solve the problem, however.

G. O. P. WILL DELAY PICKING CHAIRMAN

Successor to Will Hays May
Not Be Named Before
Middle of May.

The republican national committee will select no new chairman before the middle of May and probably not before June 1. This fact was made known when the members of the committee who have been meeting in Washington were received by President Harding in the east room of the White House late yesterday afternoon.

Whether Postmaster General Will Hays will in the meantime continue as chairman since assuming charge of the Post Office Department or whether he will shortly resign as head of the committee and allow the place to remain vacant for two or three months was not indicated. Although Mr. Hays said that the committee would not settle the matter of his successor much before June 1, he declined to make known when he would drop the leadership of the committee.

Interest in New Chief.

There are no especially important matters pending before the committee at this time, and should that body be without a directing head for a brief period it would not be looked upon as serious. In fact, members of the committee, now that they are assured that Chairman Hays is to relinquish the reins of party management, are concerned only about the selection of the man to fill his shoes when the time arrives.

Each committeeman is eager for the "plum tree shaking" to begin. Each has an army of men in his state who are expecting one of the 50,000 or more jobs to be handed out by President Harding or his cabinet members. It is difficult to determine whether or not any substantial number of the committee members have tentatively agreed on a successor to Chairman Hays. Several groups of members and individual members have hinted at preferences, and although a half dozen or so names have been mentioned in this connection the question is deemed entirely an open affair; to name a possible successor after talking with the committee would be purely a matter of speculation and guesswork.

New Is Mentioned.

Senator New of Indiana, who is a member of the inner circle in command of the party, and who is known to be an intimate of President Harding, has been prominently mentioned for the place. There are those who believe the matter will be simply settled by promoting John T. Adams

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NEW U. S. OFFICIALS TO MAKE CHANGES

Washington Awaits Details
of Promised Department
Reorganization.

Preliminaries over, the government, as represented by its various branches in Washington, goes to work under the new administration tomorrow.

Washington is wondering when and how the heralded reorganization of the departments is going to take place. The President has made known in a general way a plan for merging the War and Navy Departments under one head, and other changes are known to be contemplated by members of the Harding cabinet, but all indicate they have not had time sufficiently to familiarize themselves with the working machinery of their branches to decide on details of necessary adjustments.

Commerce Reorganization.

Reorganization of the Department of Commerce on a wide and general scale has been widely heralded, and it has been proposed that changes be made in the Department of Labor, but now under the Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover's appointment as Secretary of Commerce was made. It is said, after Mr. Hoover had requested President Harding to allow wide latitude in making certain reorganizations and changes in the grouping and designation of the agencies which compose the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Hoover's plans are believed to be more in the nature of coordinating the work of the various divisions and bureaus under the Department of Commerce than actual regrouping or changing of divisions. It is considered likely, for example, that the new Secretary of Commerce will ask Congress to transfer jurisdiction over the United States coast guard, which is now under the Department of the Treasury, to the Department of Commerce and ask that the coast guard and the bureau of lighthouses be put under one head. It is pointed out that these two bureaus, working chiefly as aids to navigation along the coastline of the United States, will work better as a unit than as two separate services. Another prediction is that the bureau of fisheries may be transferred to the Department of the Interior, there to work in conjunction with agencies such as the National Park Service.

Trade Promotion Work.

Increasing active participation in
(Continued on Page 7, Column 2.)

Prince's Trip to Cost \$5,000,000; Shatters Japan's Ancient Rules

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1921.

TOKIO, Japan, March 5.—When Crown Prince Hirohito sailed out of the harbor of Yokohama, Japan, a nation ventured another step outside the shadow of feudalism. Not before since the warlike Empress Jingo of the empire's legendary age invaded and subdued Korea in the year 212 has any member of the reigning family left the home shores. Followed by the prayers of millions of subjects, guarded by the bravest and counseled by the wisest men in the nation, the prince goes into the great unknown where rulers are not considered divine and heads are not bowed when princelings pass. Small wonder that old Japan trembles at the outcome of the adventure and that the democratic United States is considered too radical for the royal eyes.

Even before he started on this journey, the nineteen-year-old prince with a youthful romance had jarred the social and political structure of the empire. Radicals say that it was the final struggle which broke the shell of autocracy and enabled the chick democracy to emerge. Should the prince return in answer to the prayers which royal subjects are of-

Wheelbarrow Rider, Bet Winner, Nabbed: Had No Tail Lights

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The police of Caldwell, N. J., have started a crusade against reckless motorists who ride in luxurious wheelbarrows and fail to obey the law.

Harry Williams was served with a summons for riding in a wheelbarrow which had no tail light.

Between 5,000 and 10,000 people thronged the avenue when Williams took his ride. He is a republican 7th district, a democrat, who bet on Cox last fall. The spectacle was the payment of the bet.

The bet was electrically lighted and the bet was an extra attachment to the battery by which Moore, whenever he pleased (which was frequently), could administer an electric shock to his passenger, thus lessening in some degree the comfort of the ride.

WEEKS AND DENBY RENEW PLEDGE TO BIG NAVY POLICY

"Don't Give Up the Ship,"
Warns Jusserand at Banquet of League.

Delivering their first addresses as members of President Harding's cabinet at the Navy League banquet at the New Willard Hotel last night, Secretary of War John W. Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby pledged the administration to a big Navy policy—a Navy strong enough to defend this country against any power with which it may be drawn into conflict.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, who also spoke and was given an ovation which rivaled that accorded the cabinet members, declared for a Navy second to none.

Ambassador Jusserand of France said that, while consideration must be given to the proposal for disarmament, his country would never abandon its fleet. "Don't give up the ship," he warned.

Other speakers were Dr. David Jayne Hill and Col. Robert M. Tamm, honorary president of the league, both of whom advocated an adequate Navy.

Denby "Loves the Navy."

Mr. Denby said there was no post in the gift of the President to which he would rather have been called than the Secretaryship of the Navy. "I love the Navy," he declared. "I believe in making it a fighting navy, big enough to meet every contingency. I have never known a time when the Navy was not ready to fight, but I have known times when it was not fit to fight. We must equip it and keep it fit to fight. I want a big Navy, and I hope we shall conclude our present building program. Our Navy should be as large as that of any other nation in the world."

The Secretary said our long coast lines were reason enough for the development and maintenance of a big Navy.

Secretary of War Weeks, who was introduced by Col. Henry Breckinridge, who presided, as "soldier, patriot and statesman," said he had never done half as good a service for the Navy as when he had helped to get Mr. Denby appointed Secretary.

When he completes his term, Mr. Weeks predicted, "you will say he has been one of our very best Secretaries of this important branch of the government."

Mr. Weeks asked the Navy League

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NAVY SHOT STOPS NEW ATTEMPT TO LINK CABLE TO U. S.

Crew of Western Union Vessel Put Under Arrest
at Miami, Fla.

SIGNALS OF SUBCHASER
TO QUIT TASK IGNORED

Encounter Culmination of Controversy With State Department.
Advices Awaited Here.

By The Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., March 5.—Work of connecting the Western Union-Miami-Barbados cable began again today, was abruptly halted late this afternoon when the United States subchaser 154 appeared and opened fire on the cable ship Robert C. Clowery and placed the entire crew under arrest.

The entire action took place on the high seas about four miles off the coast of Miami Beach, near the buoy that had been attached to the end of the cable when it was laid from the three-mile limit of the United States to Barbados by the British cable ship Columbia, last summer.

The Robert C. Clowery arrived off Miami yesterday from Jacksonville to start work on connecting the cable, and had picked up the loose end when the subchaser arrived on the scene. Signals hoisted by the naval vessel, it is said, were disregarded by the cable ship, after which a shot was fired by the subchaser across the bow of the Clowery, which promptly how to.

Crew Arrested at Dock.

Capt. Smith of the Clowery was ordered to desist from the cable work and both vessels entered the port of Miami this afternoon. When the Clowery started work on connecting the cable, the entire crew was placed under arrest by local naval authorities.

It is said that late tonight the crew was released from arrest by Lieut. Murray, and for information for the seventh naval district. A clash between the Navy and the Western Union Telegraph Company was the second that has occurred in the efforts of the government to prevent the landing of the Barbados cable in Miami. An attempt to run the cable across the channel on the western side was prevented by armed forces of the Navy, and a subchaser has been stationed here ever since to prevent a repetition of the cable laying operations.

Instructed to Prevent.

President Wilson instructed the Navy Department to prevent the landing of the Miami-Barbados cable here, and at the time the British cable ship Columbia was sent here to start work of laying the cable, four destroyers were sent to Miami to prevent the wire from being brought ashore.

The Columbia tied an end of the cable to a buoy on Miami Beach, outside the three-mile limit, and proceeded with the cable-laying operations on the high seas between that point and Barbados. Two destroyers accompanied the Columbia on this trip, but did not prevent the laying of the cable on the high seas.

Last week in the New York federal court the injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company, preventing the landing of the cable, was set aside, and the telegraph company was successful in securing a court order restraining the government from interfering with the work, according to news dispatches received here.

CARLTON MAKES DENIAL.

Head of Company Says Only Tests

Were Being Made.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, when informed tonight that a United States subchaser had opened fire on the Robert C. Clowery, the Western Union cable ship, authorized the following statement:

"No effort whatever has been made to lay the cable to Miami Beach. The Clowery has been ordered to make a test on the cable thus far laid, so if it is in good condition, and to make a report on its condition to the company."

ORDERS NOT REVOKED.

Intimation by Carlton of New Effort Is Recalled.

The Navy Department was without advice tonight concerning the action of the subchaser 154 in holding up the Western Union cable ship off Miami, Fla., late today, but was endeavoring to get into wireless communication with the naval authorities there.

Local naval authorities have never had any previous orders to prevent the landing of the cable revoked, it is understood, and it is said that today's action by the subchaser 154, in preventing the landing of the cable was in accordance with orders issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels last summer.

Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in a visit to Miami several days ago, intimated that a new effort would be made by the Western Union to land the cable here as soon as the Wilson administration was replaced by the Harding regime, and expressed his belief that the Harding government would take a more liberal attitude than did the former one, and not "prevent an American company from doing what its charter permitted it to do."

Over a year ago the Western Union

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